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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/003,767 | LUCOVSKY ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Jung Kim | 2132 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 September 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.      2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-29 and 31-42</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-29 and 31-42</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/06</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.    This Office action is in response to the RCE filed on September 13, 2006.

2.    Claims 1-3, 5-29 and 31-42 are pending.

3.    Claims 41 and 42 are new.

### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

4.    A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.  Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.  Applicant's submission filed on 9/13/06

has been entered.

### *Response to Arguments*

5.    Applicant's argument that the new limitation "a computerized service that is

configured to perform computerized operations on data structures" is not taught by

Wong, is not persuasive. In the example of Wong, a University role hierarchy is

represented using a role-based access control method for XML repositories.  This

method is used to control function requests based on the identity of the user.  These

functions include read, write, create and delete operations for a given user, and add

user, remove user, add role, and remove role operations for a given administrator on

the data structures representing information relevant to services provided by the

university (Wong, pg. 143-144, section 9: RBXAC in XML), which, contrary to

applicant's allegations, are both computerized services configured to perform

computerized operations on data structures. Hence, Wong specifically teaches the new

limitation in question.

6.      With respect to applicant's argument that limitation of an application-platform

identifier included in the request is not taught by the prior art of record as outlined in the

Office action mailed on 8/4/06, this argument is moot in view of the new grounds of

rejections.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101*

7.      35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claim is not limited to

tangible embodiments. In view of applicant's disclosure, specification pg. 11, paragraph

24, the medium is not limited to tangible embodiments, instead being defined as

including both tangible embodiments (e.g. computer readable media as physical storage

media) and intangible embodiments (e.g. computer readable media as a connection).

As such the claim is not limited to statutory subject matter and is therefore non-

statutory.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

8.      Claims 31, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated

by Wong et al. "A Role-Based Access Control Model for XML Repositories" (hereinafter

Wong)

9.      As per claim 31, Wong discloses in a computer network that includes different

types of data structures, a method for authorizing a requesting entity to operate upon

data structures of one or more specific entities in a standard manner, the method

comprising:

    a.      an act of maintaining a number of role templates within one or more role

    map documents that are specific to a particular computerized service that is

    configured to perform computerized operations on data structures, the role

    templates defining basic access permissions with respect to a number of

    command methods, wherein at least some of the role templates define the basic

    access permissions in a manner that is independent of the type of data structure

    being operated upon (pg. 144, "role," "<role_tree>"; the computerized service

    enables read, write, create and delete operations); and

    b.      a step for authorizing a requesting entity using the role templates in a

    manner that is independent of the type of data structure being accessed. (pg.

    142, normal request)

10.     As per claim 33, Wong further discloses wherein the act and step are performed

by computer-executable instructions embodied within a physical computer-readable

medium. (pgs. 141-142, section 7)


11.     As per claim 35, Wong further discloses wherein the one or more physical

computer-readable media are storage media. (pgs. 141-142, section 7)


### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

12.     Claims 1-3, 5-29, 32, 34, 36 and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Wong in view of Box et al. W3C "Simple Object Access

Protocol (SOAP) 1.1" (hereinafter Box).


13.     As per claim 1, Wong discloses in a computer network that includes different

types of data structures of one or more specific entities, a method for authorizing a

requesting entity to operate upon data structures in a standard manner, the method

comprising:

          c.     an act of maintaining a plurality of role templates that define basic access

                 permissions with respect to one or more command methods, wherein at least

                 some of the role templates define the basic access permissions in a manner that

                 is independent of the type of data structure being operated upon, and wherein

                 the plurality of role templates are contained within one or more role map

                 documents that are each specific to a particular computerized service that is

configured to perform computerized operations on data structures (pg. 144,

"role," <role_tree>; the computerized service enables read, write, create and

delete operations);

d.      an act of maintaining a plurality of role definitions that define access

permissions for requesting entities by using one or more of the role templates

(pg. 144, "user", rolepointer points to a "role");

e.      an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to perform at least

one of the command methods, the request identifying the requesting entity (pg.

142, expression (23), "normal request");

f.      an act of identifying a role definition corresponding to the requesting entity

(pg. 142, expressions (24) and (25)); and

g.      an act of determining access permissions for the requesting entity with

respect to the command method using the role definition corresponding to the

requesting entity. (pg. 142, ACL performs step (d))

14.     Wong does not disclose the request from the requesting entity identifies an

application-platform identifier corresponding to an application of the computerized

service.  Box discloses a lightweight protocol, Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP),

for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment.  In particular,

SOAP describes a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses

carried in HTTP within the decentralized environment.  Such a call includes a Host URI

and an XML namespace for the function call, which specifically identifies the application

of the service providing the function. (pg. 10, section 4.3; pg. 33, example 5: Host:

www.stockquoteserver.com; xmlns:m="Some-URI") Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the request from the requesting entity to identify an application-platform identifier corresponding to an application of the computerized service. One would be motivated to do so to provide a structured messaging means in a decentralized environment as taught by Box. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 1.

15.    As per claim 2, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a plurality of role definitions that define access permissions for specific entities comprises:

> h.     an act of the role definition corresponding to the requesting entity using at least one access permission that is specific to the requesting entity, wherein the at least one access permission for the requesting entity is defined by the one or more role templates that are used by the corresponding role definition as well as the access permission that is specific to the requesting entity. (pg. 142, login request, expression (22) and normal request, expression (23); pg. 144, "role" and "user")

16.    As per claim 3, Wong further discloses wherein the request includes an identification of credentials used to authenticate the requesting entity, wherein the role definition corresponding to the requesting entity is identified using the credential identification, wherein different role definitions may apply depending on the credentials. (pg. 142, login request, expression (22); pg. 144, "user")

17.    As per claim 5, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a plurality

of role templates that define basic access permissions comprises the following: an act

of maintaining the at least one role map documents that contains all of the role

templates for a particular service. (pg. 144, <role_tree>)


18.    As per claim 6, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a role map

document that contains all of the role templates for a particular service comprises the

following: an act of defining one or more scopes that describe views on a data structure,

the one or more scopes being defined independent of the plurality of role templates; and

an act of defining a role template by associating a method type with one of the one or

more scopes. (pg. 144, "acc_function" and "acc_operation"; each operation set is

associated with a XML node)


19.    As per claim 7, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a role map

document that contains all of the role templates for a particular service comprises the

following: an act of maintaining a role map document as a hierarchical data structure.

(role_tree is a hierarchical data structure)


20.    As per claim 8, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a role map

document that contains all of the role templates for a particular service comprises the

following: an act of maintaining a role map document as an XML document. (role_tree is

an XML document)

21.    As per claim 9, Wong further discloses wherein the act of maintaining a plurality

of role definitions that define access permissions for specific entities by using one or

more of the role templates comprises the following: an act of maintaining one or more

role list documents that contains all of the role definitions for requesting entities that

may attempt to access data structures belonging to an identity. (pg. 144, < RBXAC_xml

>)

22.    As per claim 10, the rejection of claim 9 under 35 USC 102(a) as being

anticipated by Wong is incorporated herein.  (supra) In addition, Wong further discloses

wherein the act of maintaining a role list document comprises the following: an act of

defining a role definition by referencing a role template included in a role map

document. (pg. 144, <RBXAC_xml>, <role_tree>)  In the example, the elements are all

defined in one configuration file such that the role map is not distinct from the role list,

which is contrary to the limitation of claim 10, wherein the role map is distinct from the

role list.  However, this feature is an obvious enhancement to an XML document.  It is

notoriously well known to import entities into an XML document to enable a physical

separation analogous to a logical separation.  Examiner takes Official Notice of this

teaching.  Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made for the role map and role list to be separate XML documents to

facilitate better configuration design by establishing physical separation of distinct

entities as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The aforementioned cover the

limitations of claim 10.


23.    As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 USC 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Wong is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Wong further

discloses wherein the act of maintaining a role list document comprises the following: an

act of maintaining a role list document as a hierarchical data structure. (<RBXAC_xml >

is a hierarchical data structure)


As per claim 12, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Wong is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Wong further discloses wherein

the act of maintaining a role list document comprises the following: an act of maintaining

a role list document as an XML document. (RBXAC_xml is an XML document)


24.    As per claim 13, Wong further discloses wherein the act of receiving a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods comprises

the following: an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to insert a portion

into the data structure. (pg. 142, normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")


25.    As per claim 14, Wong further discloses wherein the act of receiving a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods comprises

the following: an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to delete a portion

from the data structure. (pg. 142, normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")

26.    As per claim 15, Wong further discloses wherein the act of receiving a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods comprises

the following: an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to update a portion

of the data structure. (pg. 142, normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")

27.    As per claim 16, Wong further discloses wherein the act of receiving a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods comprises

the following: an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to replace a

portion of the data structure. (pg. 142, normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")

28.    As per claim 17, Wong further discloses wherein the act of receiving a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods comprises

the following: an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to query regarding

a portion of the data structure. (pg. 142, normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")

29.    As per claim 18, Wong further discloses wherein the one or more command

methods comprise a set including insert, delete, query, update, and replace. (pg. 142,

normal request, "op"; pg. 144, "acc_operation")

30.     As per claims 19-23, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being

anticipated by Wong is incorporated herein.  (supra)  Wong discloses the data structure

represents general information in a computer system (pg. 1, Introduction; pg. 141,

section 7), but Wong does not expressly disclose the data structure represents the

following: in-box information, calendar information, document information, notification

information or content information.  However, it is notoriously well known for these types

of information to be placed under access restriction: in-box information is specific to the

receiver of the in-box; calendar information lists the personal obligations scheduled for a

given date; document information contains a litany of personal documents; notification

information is private to the notifies; and content information relates to all of the above.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made for the data structure to represent any one of in-box information, calendar

information, document information, notification information or content information, since

all of these information require access restriction to maintain the privacy of the

information as known to one of ordinary skill in the art.  The aforementioned cover the

limitations of claims 19-23.


31.     As per claim 24, Wong further discloses wherein the data structure represents

role list information. (pg. 141, section 7, the XML database stores both the ACL and the

XML files; the access control file is stored in XML format)

32. As per claim 25, Wong further discloses wherein the data structure represents

system information. (pg. 141, section 7, the XML database stores both the ACL and the

XML files; the access control file is stored in XML format)

33. As per claim 26, Wong further discloses wherein the act of identifying a role

definition corresponding to the requesting entity comprises: an act of identifying the role

definition by searching a database. (pg. 142, expression (25))

34. As per claim 27, Wong further discloses wherein the act of identifying a role

definition corresponding to the requesting entity comprises: an act of identifying the role

definition based on authorized role information provided within the request. (pg. 142,

login request, expression (22) and normal request, expression (23))

35. As per claim 28, Wong further discloses wherein the authorized role information

includes an identification of a role template. (pg. 142 and 144, normal request includes

a user_id, which identifies a user, which includes at least one rolepointer, which

identifies at least one role)

36. As per claim 29, Wong further discloses wherein the authorized role information

further includes an identification of at least one refined, local scope for modifying the

role template. (pgs. 142 and 144, normal request includes a user_id, which identifies a

user, which includes at least one rolepointer, which identifies at least one role, wherein

each role includes an acc_function, which includes an XMLPointer; since each user id is

associated with more than one role and/or each role has more than one XML node,

each user id is associated with more than one scope).


37.    As per claim 32, the rejection of claim 31 under 35 USC 102(a) as being

anticipated by Wong is incorporated herein.  Wong further discloses wherein the step

for authorizing a requesting entity using the role templates comprises the following:

     i.    an act of maintaining a plurality of role definitions that define access

permissions for receiving entities by using one or more of the role templates (pg.

144, "user");

     j.    an act of receiving a request from the requesting entity to perform at least

one of the command methods, the request identifying the requesting entity (pg.

142, normal request);

     k.    an act of identifying a role definition corresponding to the requesting entity

(pg. 142, expressions (24) and (25)); and

     l.    an act of determining access permissions for the requesting entity with

respect to the command method using the role definition corresponding to the

requesting entity (pg. 142, ACL performs step (d)).

38.    Wong does not disclose the request from the requesting entity identifies an

application-platform identifier corresponding to an application of the computerized

service.  Box discloses a lightweight protocol, Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP),

for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment.  In particular,

SOAP describes a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses

carried in HTTP within the decentralized environment. Such a call includes a Host URI

and an XML namespace for the function call, which specifically identifies the application

of the service providing the function. (pg. 10, section 4.3; pg. 33, example 5: Host:

www.stockquoteserver.com; xmlns:m="Some-URI") Therefore, it would be obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the request from

the requesting entity to identify an application-platform identifier corresponding to an

application of the computerized service. One would be motivated to do so to provide a

structured messaging means in a decentralized environment as taught by Box. The

aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 32.


39.     As per claim 34, Wong discloses computer program product for use in a

computer network that includes different types of data structures of one or more specific

entities, the computer program product for implementing a method for authorizing a

requesting entity to operate upon data structures in a standard manner, the computer

program product comprising one or more physical computer-readable media have

stored thereon the following:

      m.     computer-executable instructions for maintaining a plurality of role

          templates that define basic access permissions with respect to one or more

          command methods, wherein at least some of the role templates define the basic

          access permissions in a manner that is independent of the type of data structure

          being operated upon, and wherein the plurality of role templates are contained

within one or more role map documents that are specific to a particular

computerized service that is configured to perform computerized operations on

data structures (pg. 144, "role," "<role_tree>"; the computerized service enables

read, write, create and delete operations);

n.    computer-executable instructions for maintaining a plurality of role

definitions that define access permissions for receiving entities by using one or

more of the role templates (pg. 144, "user", rolepointer points to a "role");

o.    computer-executable instructions for detecting the receipt of a request

from the requesting entity to perform at least one of the command methods, the

request identifying the requesting entity (pg. 142, expression (23), "normal

request");

p.    computer-executable instructions for identifying a role definition

corresponding to the requesting entity (pg. 142, expressions (24) and (25)); and

q.    computer-executable instructions for determining access permissions for

the requesting entity with respect to the command method using the role

definition corresponding to the requesting entity (pg. 142, ACL performs step (d)).

40.    Wong does not disclose the request from the requesting entity identifies an

application-platform identifier corresponding to an application of the computerized

service.  Box discloses a lightweight protocol, Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP),

for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment.  In particular,

SOAP describes a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses

carried in HTTP within the decentralized environment.  Such a call includes a Host URI

and an XML namespace for the function call, which specifically identifies the application
of the service providing the function. (pg. 10, section 4.3; pg. 33, example 5: Host:
www.stockquoteserver.com; xmlns:m="Some-URI") Therefore, it would be obvious to
one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the request from
the requesting entity to identify an application-platform identifier corresponding to an
application of the computerized service. One would be motivated to do so to provide a
structured messaging means in a decentralized environment as taught by Box. The
aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 34.


41.     As per claim 36, Wong discloses in a computer network that includes different
services, applications, and an authorization station, the applications submitting requests
to perform operations on different data structures managed by the different services, a
system for isolating the authorization process from the services so that the services
need not independently authorize each request they receive from the number of
applications, the system comprising:

    r.     a plurality of computerized services that are configured to perform

    computerized operations on data structures (pg. 138, section 1, "XML are usually

    stored in multiple sources or repositories"; pgs. 142 and 143: Section 8, "Self-

    evolving RBXAC; user session and administration sessions; pg. 144, the

    computerized service enables adduser, rmuser, addrole, and rmrole, as well as

    read, write, create and delete operations);

s.    an authorization station configured to receive requests from a number of applications to operate upon data structures managed by any of the number of services (pg. 142, $2^{nd}$ essential component, ACL), the authorization station configured to perform the following:

    i.    receive a request from a requesting entity to perform a target operation upon a target data structure managed by a target service (pg. 142, login request and normal request, which identifies an operation and target);

    ii.    access a role template that defines basic authorizations with respect to one or more operations, including at least the target operation, wherein the role template defines the basic authorizations in a manner that is independent of the target data structure desired to be operated upon, and wherein the role template is contained within a role map document that is specific to one of the plurality of services (pg. 142, expression (24) and (25); pg. 144, "role," "<role_tree>");

    iii.    determine that the corresponding requesting entity is authorized to perform the target operation on the target data structure (pg. 142, ACL performs step (d)); and

    iv.    communicate to the target service that the requesting entity is authorized to perform the target operation on the target data structure. (pg. 142, ACL performs step (d))

42.    Wong does not disclose the request from the requesting entity identifies an

application-platform identifier corresponding to an application of the computerized

service.  Box discloses a lightweight protocol, Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP),

for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment.  In particular,

SOAP describes a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses

carried in HTTP within the decentralized environment.  Such a call includes a Host URI

and an XML namespace for the function call, which specifically identifies the application

of the service providing the function. (Box, pg. 10, section 4.3; pg. 33, example 5: Host:

www.stockquoteserver.com; xmlns:m="Some-URI") Therefore, it would be obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the request from

the requesting entity to identify an application-platform identifier corresponding to an

application of the computerized service.  One would be motivated to do so to provide a

structured messaging means in a decentralized environment as taught by Box.  The

aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 36.


43.    As per claim 38, Wong further discloses wherein the set of identifying a role

definition corresponding to the requesting entity comprises the following:

    t.    an act of referencing a role template (pg. 144, "user"); and

    u.    an act of maintaining one or more refined scopes for refining a scope

    referenced in the role template, wherein the one or more refined scopes are

    independent of the role template and refinement occurs at a user level, and

    wherein the scope referenced in the role template indicates what portions of a

data structure are visible to a role definition for a particular command method.

(144, "user", which includes at least one rolepointer, which identifies at least one

role, wherein each role includes an acc_function, which includes an XMLPointer;

since each user id is associated with more than one role and/or each role has

more than one XML node, each user id is associated with more than one scope;

moreover, the XMLPointer points to an XML node object)

44.    As per claim 39, Wong further discloses wherein the act of determining access

permissions for the requesting entity with respect to the command method using the

role definition corresponding to the requesting comprises the following:

    v.    an act of determining access permissions below the data structure level.

    (pg. 144, "acc_function" includes an XMLPointer)

45.    As per claim 40, Wong further discloses wherein each of the one or more role list

documents are specific to a particular requesting entity. (pg. 144, "<user user_id="Alice"

passwd="123"></user>)

46.    Claim 37 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong in

view of Box, and further in view of Stallings Cryptography and Network Security Chapter

11 (hereinafter Stallings).

47.    As per claim 37, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 102(a) as being

anticipated by Wong is incorporated herein.  (supra)  Wong does not disclose the act of

maintaining a plurality of role definitions that define access permissions for requesting

entities by using one or more of the role templates comprises an act of maintaining a

plurality of role definitions for the requesting entity, wherein at least one of the plurality

of role definitions correspond to a plurality of authentication methods.  Stallings

discloses an authentication protocol, wherein a requesting user is authenticated by a

central server to grant access into a particular server, wherein the particular server is

one of a plurality of servers having their own authentication method (pgs. 329-335, "The

Version 4 Authentication Dialogue").  In the user request to the central server, the user

provides his ID as well as the ID of a particular server to gain authentication to the

particular server (pg. 331, Table 11.2, Message (1)).  This type of authentication

protocol consolidates a plurality of authentication methods into an access point, wherein

a user has access rights to at least one of the plurality of servers.  Therefore, it would

be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the

act of maintaining a plurality of role definitions that define access permissions for

requesting entities by a using one or more of the role templates to comprise an act of

maintaining a plurality of role definitions for the requesting entity, wherein at least one of

the plurality of role definitions correspond to a plurality of authentication methods.  One

would be motivated to do so to gain the benefits of a centralized authentication service,

such as scalability and security.  (Stallings, pg. 325, 4 bullets)  The aforementioned

cover the limitations of claim 37.

48.    Claim 41 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong in

view of Box, and further in view of Beckhardt et al. USPN 6,085,166. (hereinafter

Beckhardt)


49.    As per claim 41, the rejections of claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Wong and Box are incorporated herein.  Wong does not expressly

disclose the computerized service comprises a calendar service having a corresponding

calendar service schema. Beckhardt discloses a computerized service comprising a

calendar service having a corresponding calendar service schema, wherein the service

can be accessed based on user privilege (fig. 1 and related text; col. 11:47-50) It would

be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the

computerized service to comprise a calendar service having a corresponding calendar

service schema.  One would be motivated to do so to leverage a distributed database

as taught by Wong in the calendar service disclosed by Beckhardt to provide an efficient

means of access control into a distributed database. (Wong, Introduction) The

aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 41.


50.    Claim 42 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong in

view of Box, and further in view of Ivanov USPN 5,706,452. (hereinafter Ivanov)

51.     As per claim 42, the rejections of claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Wong and Box are incorporated herein.  Wong does not expressly

disclose the computerized service comprises a calendar service having a corresponding

calendar service schema. Ivanov discloses a computerized service comprising a

notification service having a corresponding notification service schema, wherein the

service can be accessed based on user privilege (col. 5:16-18; 12:32-49; 18:22-30) It

would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

for the computerized service to comprise a calendar service having a corresponding

calendar service schema.  One would be motivated to do so to leverage a distributed

database as taught by Wong in the notification service disclosed by Ivanov and provide

an efficient means of access control into this distributed database. (Wong, Introduction)

The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 42.


### Communications Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-3804.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799.  The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
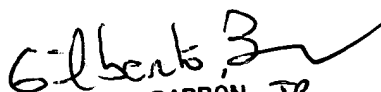
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Jk
September 20, 2006

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